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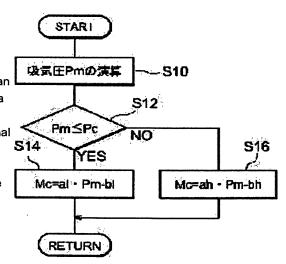
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#### (54) CONTROLLER OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

#### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a controller of an internal combustion engine capable of correctly and easily calculating an amount of the air taken into the internal combustion engine. SOLUTION: In this controller of the internal combustion engine for calculating the amount of the intake air taken into the engine having a variable valve timing mechanism, whether the intake pressure Pm of an intake pipe connected to the internal combustion engine, is less than a predetermined intake pressure Pc or not is determined (S12), the amount of the intake air Mc is calculated on the basis of a first relational expression as a linear expression of the intake pressure of the intake pipe when the intake pressure Pm of the intake pipe is below a predetermined intake pressure Pc (S14), and the amount of the intake air Mc is calculated (S16) on the basis of a second relational expression which is the linear expression of the intake pressure of the intake pipe, and ahs an inclination different from the first relational expression, when the intake pressure Pm of the intake pipe is not below the predetermined intake pressure Pc.



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#### (54) 【発明の名称】 内燃機関制御装置

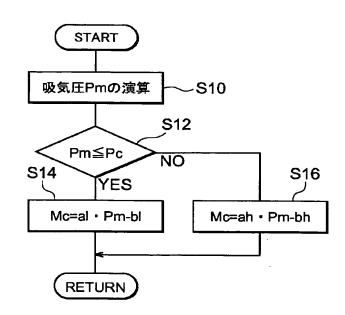
#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 内燃機関に吸入される空気量を正確かつ簡易 に算出できる内燃機関制御装置を提供するとと。

【解決手段】 可変バルブタイミング機構を備えたエン

ジンに吸入される吸入空気量を算出する内燃機関制御装

置であり、内燃機関に接続される吸気管の吸気圧Pmが 所定の吸気圧Pc以下であるか否かを判定し(S1 2)、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが所定の吸気圧Pc以下であ るときに吸気管の吸気圧の一次式である第一関係式に基 づいて吸入空気量M cを算出し(S14)、吸気管の吸 気圧Pmが所定の吸気圧Pc以下でないときに吸気管の 吸気圧の一次式であって第一関係式と異なる傾きである 第二関係式に基づいて吸入空気量M c を算出する(S1 6)。



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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量を算出する内燃機関制御装置において、

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前記内燃機関に接続される吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気 圧以下であるか否かを判定する判定手段と、

前記判定手段により前記吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧 以下であると判定されたときに前記吸気管の吸気圧の一 次式である第一関係式に基づいて前記吸入空気量を算出 し、前記判定手段により前記吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸 気圧以下でないと判定されたときに前記吸気管の吸気圧 の一次式であって前記第一関係式と異なる傾きである第 二関係式に基づいて前記吸入空気量を算出する演算手段 と、を備えたことを特徴とする内燃機関制御装置。

【請求項2】 前記第一関係式及び前記第二関係式は、前記吸気圧と前記吸入空気量の座標系にて前記所定の吸気圧で同一点を通るように設定されているととを特徴とする請求項1に記載の内燃機関制御装置。

【請求項3】 内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量を算出する内燃機関制御装置において、

前記内燃機関に接続される吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気 圧以下であるか否かを判定する判定手段と

前記判定手段により前記吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下であると判定されたときに前記吸気管の吸気圧の一次式に基づいて前記吸入空気量を算出し、前記判定手段により前記吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下でないと判定されたときに前記吸気管の吸気圧の二次以上の式に基づいて前記吸入空気量を算出する演算手段と、を備えたことを特徴とする内燃機関制御装置。

【請求項4】 内燃機関に接続される吸気管の吸気圧を 算出する内燃機関制御装置において、

前記内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量が所定の吸入空気 量以下であるか否かを判定する判定手段と、

前記判定手段により前記内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量が所定の吸入空気量以下であると判定されたときに前記内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量の一次式である第一関係式に基づいて前記吸気圧を算出し、前記判定手段により前記内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量が所定の吸入空気量以下でないと判定されたときに前記内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量の一次式であって前記第一関係式と異なる傾きである第二関係式に基づいて前記吸気圧を算出する演算手段と、を備えたことを特徴とする内燃機関制御装置。

【請求項5】 前記第一関係式及び前記第二関係式は、前記吸気圧と前記吸入空気量の座標系にて前記所定の吸入空気量で同一点を通るように設定されていること、を特徴する請求項4に記載の内燃機関制御装置。

【請求項6】 前記内燃機関が可変動弁機構を備えたものであることを特徴とする請求項1~5のいずれかに記載の内燃機関制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、内燃機関に吸入される空気量などを算出する内燃機関制御装置に関するものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】車両の内燃機関において、良好な空燃比制御を実現するためには、気筒内に供給される正確な吸気量を把握することが必要である。従来、内燃機関に吸気される空気の吸入空気量を算出する算出するものとして、特開平8-334050号公報に記載されるように、吸気管圧力時間微分値を吸気管圧力の関数として吸気管における状態方程式を微分方程式に変形し、その関数を一次関数に近似してなまし処理を行うことにより、スロットル弁開度及び機関回転数の変化後における経過時間毎の吸気管圧力を算出し、その算出した吸気管圧力を一次式に基づいて吸気弁通過空気量として求めるものが知られている(当該公報の図3(B))。

#### [0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前述した装置では、吸 20 気管圧力と吸入空気量を吸気管圧力の全域において一次 式で近似するため、演算装置のメモリ負荷や演算負荷を 低減すること可能となる。

【0004】しかしながら、現実の吸気管圧力と吸入空気量の対応関係が一次式とは異なるため、全域である程度の誤差を含んでしまうという問題点がある。特に、可変動弁機構を備えた内燃機関において、吸気弁と排気弁が同時に開弁状態となるオーバーラップ時に吸入空気量の算出誤差が大きくなる。

【0005】また、吸入空気量を正確に算出するために、吸気管圧力と吸入空気量に関するマップを用いてマップ処理することが考えられる。しかしながら、この場合、データ量が大きくなり、大きなROM容量が必要となるとともに、演算負荷も大きくなってしまう。

【0006】そこで本発明は、このような問題点を解決するためになされたものであって、内燃機関に吸入される空気量などを正確かつ簡易に算出できる内燃機関制御装置を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、本発明に係る内燃機関制御装置は、内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量を算出する内燃機関制御装置において、内燃機関に接続される吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下であるか否かを判定する判定手段と、判定手段により吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下であると判定されたときに吸気管の吸気圧の一次式である第一関係式に基づいて吸入空気量を算出し、判定手段により吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下でないと判定されたときに吸気管の吸気圧の一次式であって第一関係式と異なる傾きである第二関係式に基づいて吸入空気量を算出する演算手段とを備えたこと

50 を特徴とする。.

【0008】この発明によれば、吸気管の吸気圧に応じ少なくとも二つの関係式に基づいて吸入空気量を算出することにより、吸入空気量と吸気管の吸気圧の関係を実際の状態に近似させることができ、吸入空気量を関係式に基づいて算出するため、吸気圧と吸入空気量の関係をマップ化して処理する場合と比べ、吸入空気量の算出が簡易なものとなる。

【0009】また本発明に係る内燃機関制御装置は、第一関係式及び第二関係式が、吸気圧と吸入空気量の座標系にて所定の吸気圧で同一点を通るように設定されていることを特徴とする。

【0010】との発明によれば、第一関係式及び第二関係式が同一点を通るように設定されているため、吸気圧と吸入空気量の座標系にて第一関係式と第二関係式に係る直線が必ず連続となる。このため、第一関係式及び第二関係式を特定する係数などを設定変更しても、第一関係式と第二関係式に係る直線の連続性が保たれ、内燃機関を適正に制御できる。また、第一関係式と第二関係式の逆関数式を用いて吸入空気量に基づいて吸気圧を逆算することが可能となる。

【0011】また、第一関係式及び第二関係式を所定の傾きとし所定の同一点を通る式として設定すればよいので、設定データが少なくて済み、メモリ容量の低減及び計算負荷の低減が図れる。

【0012】また本発明に係る内燃機関制御装置は、内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量を算出する内燃機関制御装置において、内燃機関に接続される吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下であるか否かを判定する判定手段と、判定手段により吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下であると判定されたときに吸気管の吸気圧の一次式に基づいて吸入空気量を算出し、判定手段により吸気管の吸気圧が所定の吸気圧以下でないと判定されたときに吸気管の吸気圧の二次以上の式に基づいて吸入空気量を算出する演算手段とを備えたことを特徴とする。

【0013】この発明によれば、より正確に吸入空気量を算出することが可能となる。

【0014】また本発明に係る内燃機関制御装置は、内燃機関に接続される吸気管の吸気圧を算出する内燃機関制御装置において、内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量が所定の吸入空気量以下であるか否かを判定する判定手段と、判定手段により内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量が所定の吸入空気量以下であると判定されたときに内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量の一次式である第一関係式に基づいて吸気圧を算出し、判定手段により内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量が所定の吸入空気量以下でないと判定されたときに内燃機関に吸入される吸入空気量の一次式であって第一関係式と異なる傾きである第二関係式に基づいて吸気圧を算出する演算手段と、を備えたことを特徴とする。

【0015】また本発明に係る内燃機関制御装置は、第一関係式及び第二関係式が吸気圧と吸入空気量の座標系にて所定の吸入空気量で同一点を通るように設定されていることを特徴する。

【0016】これらの発明によれば、吸入空気量に応じ少なくとも二つの関係式に基づいて吸気圧を算出することにより、吸入空気量と吸気管の吸気圧の関係を実際の状態に近似させることができ、吸気圧を正確に算出することができる。また、吸気圧を関係式に基づいて算出するため、吸気圧と吸入空気量の関係をマップ化して処理する場合と比べ、吸気圧の算出が簡易なものとなる。

【0017】また、第一関係式及び第二関係式を同一点を通るように設定することにより、吸気圧と吸入空気量の座標系にて第一関係式と第二関係式に係る直線が必ず連続となる。このため、第一関係式及び第二関係式を特定する係数などを設定変更しても、第一関係式と第二関係式に係る直線の連続性が保たれ、内燃機関を適正に制御できる。また、第一関係式と第二関係式の逆関数式を用いて吸気圧に基づいて吸入空気量を逆算することも可能となる。

【0018】更に、第一関係式及び第二関係式を所定の傾きとし所定の同一点を通る式として設定すればよいので、設定データが少なくて済み、メモリ容量の低減及び計算負荷の低減が図れる。

【0019】また本発明に係る内燃機関制御装置は、内燃機関が可変動弁機構を備えたものであることを特徴とする。

【0020】との発明によれば、可変動弁機構の動弁特性に応じて所定の吸気圧を設定し、設定された吸気圧の高圧側と低圧側の各領域で異なる関係式に基づいて吸入空気量を算出することにより、可変動弁機構の動弁特性に応じて正確に吸入空気量を算出することができる。また、可変動弁機構の動弁特性に応じて所定の吸入空気量を設定し、設定された吸入空気量より多い側と少ない側の各領域で異なる関係式に基づいて吸気圧を算出することにより、可変動弁機構の動弁特性に応じて正確に吸気圧を算出することができる。

[0021]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、添付図面を参照して本発明の実施の形態を詳細に説明する。なお、図面の説明において同一の要素には同一の符号を付し、重複する説明を省略する。

(第一実施形態)図1に本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御 装置の説明図を示す。

【0022】本図に示すように、内燃機関制御装置は、 内燃機関であるエンジン2の気筒内に吸入される吸入空 気量を算出する装置である。吸入空気量算出の対象とな るエンジン2は、可変動弁機構を備えたものである。例 えば、エンジン2は、可変動弁機構として、吸気弁3及 50 び排気弁4の開閉タイミングを変化させる可変パルブタ

イミング機構5を備えている。可変バルブタイミング機 構5は、ECU6と電気的に接続されており、ECU6 から出力される制御信号に基づいて作動し、カムポジシ ョンセンサなどの検出センサ7を介してECU6にバル ブタイミングに関する検出信号を出力する。

【0023】エンジン2には、クランクポジションセン サ12が設けられている。クランクポジションセンサ1 2は、エンジン回転数を検出するセンサであり、ECU 6と接続され、ECU6に対し検出信号を出力する。

【0024】エンジン2には、燃焼室8に燃料を噴射す るインジェクタ9が設けられている。インジェクタ9 は、燃料を燃焼室8へ供給する燃料噴射手段であり、エ ンジン2が備えるシリンダ10ごとに設置されている。 燃焼室8は、シリンダ10内に配設されたピストン11 の上方に形成されている。燃焼室8の上部には、吸気弁 3及び排気弁4が配設されている。

【0025】吸気弁3の上流側には、インテークマニホ ルド20が接続されている。インテークマニホルド20 の上流側には、サージタンク21が接続されている。イ ンテークマニホルド20及びサージタンク21は、エン 20 ジン2に接続される吸気管を構成するものである。 更 に、サージタンク21の上流側の吸気通路には、エアク リーナ22が設置されている。

【0026】サージタンク21の上流位置には、スロッ トルバルブ23が設けられている。スロットルバルブ2 3は、ECU6の制御信号に基づいて作動する。スロッ トルバルブ23のスロットル開度は、スロットルポジシ ョンセンサ24により検出され、ECU6に入力され

【0027】エアクリーナ22の下流位置には、エアフ ローメータ25が設けられている。エアフローメータ2 5は、吸入空気量を検出する吸入空気量検出手段であ る。エアフローメータ25の検出信号は、ECU6に入 力される。

【0028】ECU6は、内燃機関制御装置10の装置 全体の制御を行うものであり、CPU、ROM、RAM を含むコンピュータを主体として構成されている。RO Mには、吸入空気量算出ルーチンを含む各種制御ルーチ ンが記憶されている。

【0029】次に、本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置 40 の動作について説明する。

【0030】図2は、内燃機関制御装置の動作を示すフ ローチャートである。

【0031】本図のステップS10(以下、単に「S1 0」と示す。他のステップについても同様とする。) に て、吸気管の吸気圧Pmの演算が行われる。この吸気管 の吸気圧Pmは、吸気管におけるスロットルバルブ23 下流側の吸気管圧力であり、例えばエアフローメータ2 5により検出される吸入空気量に基づき演算される。

バルブ23のスロットル開度に基づいて演算してもよ い。更に、吸気管に吸気圧を直接検出する圧力センサを 設け、その圧力センサの検出信号を読み込んで吸気圧P mとしてもよい。

【0033】そして、S12に移行し、吸気管の吸気圧 Pmが予めECU6に設定される所定の吸気圧Pc以下 であるか否かが判定される。吸気圧Pcは、可変バルブ タイミング機構5の動弁特性に基づき、クランクポジシ ョンセンサ12により検出されるエンジン回転数、検出 センサ7により検出されるバルブタイミングなどに応じ て設定されている。例えば、吸気圧Pcは、可変バルブ タイミング機構5の動弁特性に基づいて、エンジン回転 数が大きい場合には小さく設定され、エンジン回転数が 小さい場合には大きく設定される。

【0034】S12において、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが設 定された吸気圧Pc以下であると判定されたときには、 S14に移行し、吸気管の吸気圧Pmの一次式である次 の第一関係式(1)に基づいて、吸入空気量Mcが算出 される。

[0035] Mc = al · Pm - bl ···· (1) 一方、S12において、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが設定され た吸気圧Pc以下でないと判定されたときには、S16 に移行し、吸気管の吸気圧Pmの一次式であって第一関 係式と異なる傾きである次の第二関係式 (2) に基づい て、吸入空気量Mcが算出される。

[0036] Mc = ah · Pm - bh · · · · (2) ここで、図3に、S14及びS16における吸入空気量 Mcの演算における吸気圧Pmと吸入空気量Mcの関係 を示す。

【0037】図3において実線で示すように、吸気管の 吸気圧Pmが設定吸気圧Pc以下の場合には第一関係式 (Mc=al・Pm-bl) に基づいて吸気量Mcが算 出され、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが設定吸気圧Pcより大き い場合には第二関係式(Mc=ah·Pm-bh)に基 づいて吸気量Mcが算出される。

【0038】このとき、第一関係式の傾きalと第二関 係式の傾きahは互いに異なる値に設定され、例えば、 第一関係式の傾きalは第二関係式の傾きahより小さ く設定される。これにより、図3の破線で示すように吸 気圧の全域を一つの一次式のみで吸気量を算出する場合 に比べ、現実の吸気量に近い吸気量を算出することがで きる。

【0039】また、第一関係式の傾きa1、切片b1、 第二関係式の傾きah及び切片bhは、可変バルブタイ ミング機構5のバルブタイミングやエンジン回転数に依 存するパラメータである。第一関係式の傾きalと第二 関係式の傾きahは、可変バルブタイミング機構5のバ ルブタイミングの状態に応じて異なる値に設定され、例 えば、吸気弁3と排気弁4が同時に開いた状態(バルブ 【0032】また、吸気管の吸気圧Pmは、スロットル 50 オーバーラップ)が長くなるに従い、第一関係式の傾き

alがより小さく設定され、第二関係式の傾きahがよ り大きく設定される。これにより、現実の吸気量に近い 吸気量の算出が可能となる。

【0040】また、可変バルブタイミング機構5が位相 及びリフト量を可変できる場合には、それらの位相及び リフト量に応じて、第一関係式の傾きal、切片bl、 第二関係式の傾きah及び切片bhが設定される。

【0041】ところで、図3において、エンジン2の駆 動時に吸気弁3と排気弁4が同時に開いた状態とならな い場合(バルブオーバーラップなしの場合)には、破線 で示すように、吸入空気量Mcを吸気管の吸気圧の全域 を一つの直線、即ち一つの一次式で演算することが可能 である。

【0042】すなわち、エンジン2の筒内の空気量を状 態方程式P·V=M·R·Tを用いて算出する場合、吸 気弁3が閉じた瞬間の筒内圧力Pがほぼ吸気管圧力と等 しくなることから圧力Pとして吸気管圧力を代入し、吸 気弁3が閉じたときのシリンダ容積をVとすれば、筒内 の空気量Mを算出することができる。その際、筒内に既 燃ガス成分も含まれるが、排気弁4の閉じるタイミング を一定とした場合、既燃ガス量もほぼ一定と考えること ができる。このため、筒内の吸入空気量(新気分)mc は、次の式(3)により、吸気圧Pmの一次式として直 線で近似することができる。

[0043] mc=A·Pm-B····(3) このとき、Aは、V/(R·T)に基づいて設定され、 Bは既燃ガス量に基づいて設定される。なお、Rはガス 定数、Tは温度である。

【0044】ところが、バルブオーバーラップがある場 合には、シリンダの排気側から吸気側への逆流が生ずる ため、バルブオーバーラップの状態の応じて吸気管圧力 に対し筒内に残留する既燃ガス量が異なってくる。従っ て、式(3)のような近似式では、吸入空気量が正確に 算出することができない。

【0045】吸気弁3が開いたときの筒内から吸気管へ の逆流量は、筒内圧力と吸気管圧力との差によって決定 される。

【0046】図4に吸気弁4の上下流における圧力比と

逆流量との関係を示す。本図に示すように、バルブ上下 流圧力比(上流側の吸気管圧力/下流側の筒内圧力)が 40 れるものであるが、吸入空気量を算出する第一関係式、 小さくなると逆流量も多くなる。このため、吸気管圧力 の変化に応じて吸入空気量に変化を生ずることとなる。 【0047】また、バルブ上下流の圧力比が一定の圧力 比より小さくなると逆流量がほぼ一定となり、バルブ上 下流の圧力比と逆流量との関係が変化する。とれは、圧 力比が変化しても筒内の容積が吸気管などと比べて小さ く圧力変化が早いため、吸気弁3の通過空気量を積分処 理すると殆ど変化しないことに基づくものと考えられ る。従って、吸気管圧力が一定の圧力以下か否かにより 吸入空気量が変化することから、吸入空気量を正確に算

出するためには吸気管圧力が一定の圧力以下か否かによ り異なる算出式を用いることが必要となる。

【0048】また、バルブオーバーラップがある場合に は、バルブタイミングに応じてシリンダ容積が変化す る。これにより、吸入空気量が変化するため、式(3) のような近似式では、吸入空気量が正確に算出すること ができない。との場合、上述した式(1)、(2)にお けるパラメータal、bl、ah、bhをエンジン回転 数やバルブタイミングに応じて適宜設定することによ り、正確な吸入空気量の算出が可能となる。

【0049】以上のように、本実施形態に係る内燃機関 制御装置によれば、吸入空気量M c を吸気管の吸気圧P mに応じ二つの関係式(1)、(2)に基づいて算出す ることにより、吸入空気量と吸気管の吸気圧の関係を実 際の状態に近似させることができ、吸入空気量を正確に 算出することができる。特に、可変バルブタイミング機 構5の動弁特性に応じて所定の吸気圧Pcを設定し、設 定された吸気圧Pcの高圧側と低圧側の各領域で異なる 関係式に基づいて吸入空気量を算出することにより、可 変動弁機構の動弁特性に応じた正確な吸入空気量の算出

【0050】また、吸入空気量を関係式に基づいて算出 するため、マップ処理などと比較して吸入空気量の算出 が簡易なものとなる。例えば、本実施形態に係る内燃機 関制御装置では、あるエンジン回転数、バルブタイミン グにおいて第一関係式のパラメータal、bl、第二関 係式のパラメータah、bh及び設定吸気圧Pcを設定 しておけば、吸入空気量を算出することができる。この ため、吸気管圧力と吸入空気量に関するマップを用いた マップ処理と比べ、格納すべきデータ量が大幅に低減で きる。また、吸入空気量算出のための算出式が一次式で あるため、演算も容易なものとなり、演算負荷の低減も 図れる。

【0051】特に、トルクディマンド方式のエンジン制 御を行うエンジンに適用する場合に非常に有用である。 (第二実施形態)次に第二実施形態に係る内燃機関制御 装置について説明する。

【0052】本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置は、第 一実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置とほぼ同様に構成さ 第二関係式として上述の式(1)、(2)以外の関係式 を用いる点で異なっている。

【0053】図5に本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置 の動作についてのフローチャートを示す。なお、本実施 形態に係る内燃機関制御装置は、図1に示す第一実施形 態に係る内燃機関制御装置と同様にハード構成されてい る。

【0054】図5のS20に示すように、吸気管の吸気 圧Pmの演算が行われる。この吸気圧Pmの演算は、図 2のS10と同様に行われ、例えば、エアフローメータ

25により検出される吸入空気量に基づいて行われる。 また、吸気管の吸気圧Pmは、スロットルバルブ23の スロットル開度に基づいて演算してもよい。更に、吸気 管に吸気圧を直接検出する圧力センサを設け、その圧力・ センサの検出信号を読み込んで吸気圧Pmとしてもよ 61

【0055】そして、S22に移行し、吸気管の吸気圧 Pmが予めECU6に設定される所定の吸気圧Pc以下 であるか否かが判定される。吸気圧Pcは、可変バルブ タイミング機構5の動弁特性に基づき、クランクポジシ 10 ョンセンサ12により検出されるエンジン回転数、検出 センサ7により検出されるバルブタイミングなどに応じ て設定されている。例えば、吸気圧Pcは、可変バルブ タイミング機構5の動弁特性に基づいて、エンジン回転 数が大きい場合には小さく設定され、エンジン回転数が 小さい場合には大きく設定される。

【0056】S22において、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが設 定された吸気圧Pc以下であると判定されたときには、 S24に移行し、吸気管の吸気圧Pmの一次式である次 の第一関係式(4)に基づいて、吸入空気量Mcが算出 20 される。

[0057]

 $Mc = a \cdot (Pm - Pc) + Qc \cdot \cdots (4)$ 

一方、S22において、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが設定され た吸気圧Pc以下でないと判定されたときには、S26 に移行し、吸気管の吸気圧Pmの一次式であって第一関 係式と異なる傾きである次の第二関係式(5)に基づい て、吸入空気量Mcが算出される。

[0058]

 $Mc = ah \cdot (Pm - Pc) + Qc \cdot \cdots (5)$ ここで、図6に、S24及びS26における吸入空気量 Mcの演算における吸気圧Pmと吸入空気量Mcの関係 を示す。

> $Mc = 0.9 \cdot (Pm - 49.5) + 50.4 \quad (Pm \le 49.5) \cdots (6)$  $Mc = 2.1 \cdot (Pm - 49.5) + 50.4 \quad (Pm > 49.5) \cdots (7)$

(6)

そして、式(6)の第一関係式及び式(7)の第二関係 ※(2.1)、Pc(49.5)、Qc(50.4)につ 式に係る直線は、図7の実線で示すように、連続したも のとなる。

【0065】ととで、式(6)の第一関係式及び式

(7)の第二関係式における係数al(0.9)、ah※40 【0066】

 $Mc = 1 \cdot (Pm - 50) + 50$ (Pm≤50) ··· (8)  $Mc = 2 \cdot (Pm - 50) + 50$  $(Pm > 50) \cdots (9)$ 

との式(8)の第一関係式及び式(9)の第二関係式に 係る直線は、図7の破線で示されるように、はやり連続 したものとなり、二本の直線の連続性が保たれている。 従って、適切な吸入空気量が算出でき、良好な空燃比で エンジン制御が可能となる。 ☆

☆【0067】一方、式(6)、(7)を変形して、傾き と切片のみの係数として第一関係式及び第二関係式を設 定すると、第一関係式及び第二関係式は、次の式(1 0)、(11)のように表される。 [0068]

 $(Pm \le 49.5) \cdots (10)$ 

 $Mc = 2. 1 \cdot Pm - 53. 55$  $(Pm>49.5)\cdots(11)$ 

傾き係数及び切片係数について小数点以下を四捨五入す 50 ると、式(10)、(11)は、次の式(12)、(1

 $Mc = 0.9 \cdot Pm + 5.85$ 

(Pm-Pc)+Qc) に基づいて吸気量Mcが算出 され、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが設定吸気圧Pcより大きい 場合には第二関係式 (Mc=ah·(Pm-Pc)+Q c)に基づいて吸気量Mcが算出される。 【0060】第一関係式と第二関係式は、吸気圧Pmと 吸入空気量Mcの座標系にて吸気圧Pcで同一点を通る

\*【0059】図6に示すように、吸気管の吸気FPmが

設定吸気圧Pc以下の場合には第一関係式(Mc=al

ように設定されている。例えば、吸気圧Pmと吸入空気 量Mcの座標系において、第一関係式と第二関係式に係 る各直線が同一の点(Pc、Qc)を通るように、第一 関係式及び第二関係式が設定されている。

【0061】第一関係式及び第二関係式における係数P c、Qcは、同一の値が用いられる。一方、第一関係式 及び第二関係式における傾きの係数al、ahは互いに 異なる値に設定され、例えば、第一関係式の傾きalは 第二関係式の傾きahより小さく設定される。

【0062】以上のように、本実施形態に係る内燃機関 制御によれば、所定の吸気圧Pcで同一点(Pc、Q c)を通るように第一関係式と第二関係式を設定すると とにより、吸気圧Pmと吸入空気量Mcの座標系にて第 一関係式と第二関係式に係る直線が必ず連続となる。と のため、第一関係式及び第二関係式の係数al、ah、 Pc、Qcを設定変更しても、第一関係式と第二関係式 に係る直線の連続性が保たれる。従って、適正な吸入空 気量を算出でき、適正なエンジン制御が可能となる。 【0063】例えば、a1を0.9、ahを2.1、P

cを49.5、Qcを50.4として、第一関係式及び 第二関係式を設定すると、第一関係式は次の式(6)の 30 ように表され、第二関係式は次の(7)のように表され る。

いて、それぞれ小数点以下を四捨五入して設定変更する

と、式(6)の第一関係式は次の式(8)となり、式

(7)の第二関係式は次の式(9)となる。

[0064]

11

3)となる。 [0069]

 $Mc = 1 \cdot Pm + 6$ (Pm≤50) ··· (12)

 $Mc = 2 \cdot Pm - 54$ (Pm>50) ··· (13)

そして、との式(12)の第一関係式及び式(13)の 第二関係式に係る直線は、図7の一点鎖線で示されるよ うに、吸入空気量がPm=50の境に不連続なものとな る。との場合、吸入空気量が不連続に変化することによ り、空燃比を悪化させるだけでなく、ドライバビリティ の悪化を招くおそれがある。このため、個々の係数の変 10 更は、係数全体を考慮して行う必要があり、メンテナン スなどが煩雑となる。

【0070】また、本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御によ れば、第一関係式と第二関係式の逆関数式を用いて、吸 入空気量に基づき吸気圧を逆算することも可能である。 すなわち、吸気圧Pmと吸入空気量Mcを第一関係式及 び第二関係式で関係付けるととにより、吸気圧Pmと吸 入空気量Mcが一対一に連続した関係となるため、吸入 空気量に基づき吸気圧を逆算することができる。

【0071】また、第一関係式及び第二関係式を所定の 傾きとし所定の同一点を通る式として設定すればよいの で、設定データが少なくて済み、メモリ容量の低減及び 計算負荷の低減が図れる。例えば、本実施形態に係る内 燃機関制御装置では、エンジン回転数、バルブタイミン グごとに、Pc、Qc、al、ahの四つの係数データ をマップとして設定しておけばよく、データ数が少なく なるため、メモリ容量の低減及び計算負荷の低減が図れ る。

(第三実施形態)次に第三実施形態に係る内燃機関制御 装置について説明する。

【0072】本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置は、エ ンジン2の吸気管の吸気圧を算出する装置である。本実 施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置は、図1に示す第一実施 形態に係る内燃機関制御装置と同様にハード構成されて いる。

【0073】図8に本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置 の動作についてのフローチャートを示す。

【0074】図8のS30に示すように、エンジン2に 吸入される吸入空気量Mcの演算が行われる。との吸入 空気量Mcの演算は、例えば、アクセル開度に基づき目 標吸気量を設定することにより行われる。また、燃料噴 射量、空燃比に基づいて演算される場合もある。

【0075】そして、S32に移行し、エンジン2に吸 入される吸入空気量Mcが予めECU6に設定される所 定の吸入空気量Qc以下であるか否かが判定される。吸 入空気量Qcは、可変バルブタイミング機構5の動弁特 性に基づき、クランクポジションセンサ12により検出 されるエンジン回転数、検出センサ7により検出される バルブタイミングなどに応じて設定される。

【0076】S32において、吸入空気量Mcが設定さ

れた吸入空気量Qc以下であると判定されたときには、 S34に移行し、吸入空気量Mcの一次式である次の第

一関係式(14)に基づいて、吸気圧Pmが算出され る。

[0077] ·

 $Pm = (Mc - Qc) / a + Pc \cdots (14)$ 一方、S32において、吸入空気量Mcが吸入空気量Q c以下でないと判定されたときには、S36に移行し、 吸入空気量Mcの一次式であって第一関係式と異なる傾 きである次の第二関係式(15)に基づいて、吸気圧P mが算出される。

[0078]

 $Pm = (Mc - Qc) / ah + Pc \cdots (15)$ 以上のように、本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御によれ ば、所定の吸入空気量Qcで同一点を通るように第一関 係式と第二関係式が設定されているため、吸気圧Pmと 吸入空気量Mcの座標系にて第一関係式と第二関係式に 係る直線が必ず連続となる。このため、第一関係式及び 第二関係式の係数al、ah、Pc、Qcを設定変更し ても、第一関係式と第二関係式に係る直線の連続性が保 たれる。従って、適正な吸気圧Pmを算出でき、適正な エンジン制御が可能となる。

【0079】また、第一関係式及び第二関係式を所定の 傾きとし所定の同一点を通る式として設定すればよいの で、設定データが少なくて済み、メモリ容量の低減及び 計算負荷の低減が図れる。例えば、本実施形態に係る内 燃機関制御装置では、エンジン回転数、バルブタイミン グCとに、Pc、Qc、al、ahの四つの係数データ をマップとして設定しておけばよく、データ数が少なく 30 なるため、メモリ容量の低減及び計算負荷の低減が図れ る。

(第四実施形態) 次に第四実施形態に係る内燃機関制御 装置について説明する。

【0080】第一実施形態及び第二実施形態に係る内燃 機関制御装置では二つの一次式を用いて吸入空気量を算 出する場合について説明したが、本発明に係る内燃機関 制御装置はそのようなものに限られるものではない。

【0081】本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置は、吸 気管圧力の全域において二以上の吸気圧を設定し、それ らの設定吸気圧の間の吸気圧領域を三つ以上の別個の一 次式を用いて吸入空気量を算出するものである。

【0082】このような内燃機関制御装置によれば、第 一実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置に対し、より正確に 吸入空気量を算出することが可能となる。

(第五実施形態)次に第五実施形態に係る内燃機関制御 装置について説明する。

【0083】第三実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置では 二つの一次式を用いて吸気圧を算出する場合について説 明したが、本発明に係る内燃機関制御装置はそのような 50 ものに限られるものではない。

【0084】本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置は、吸入空気量の全域において二以上の吸入空気量を設定し、それらの設定吸入空気量の間の領域を三つ以上の別個の一次式を用いて吸気圧を算出するものである。

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【0085】このような内燃機関制御装置によれば、第三実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置に対し、より正確に吸気圧を算出することが可能となる。

(第六実施形態)次に第六実施形態に係る内燃機関制御 装置について説明する。

【0086】第一実施形態から第五実施形態までに係る 内燃機関制御装置では一次式を用いて吸入空気量又は吸 気圧を算出する場合について説明したが、本発明に係る 内燃機関制御装置はそのようなものに限られるものでは ない。

【0087】本実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置は、一次式及び二次式などの曲線を用いて吸入空気量又は吸気圧を算出するものである。例えば、一定の吸気圧Pcを設定し、吸気管の吸気圧Pmが設定された吸気圧Pc以下であると判定されたときには、上述の第一関係式

(1) に基づいて吸入空気量Mcを算出する。一方、吸 20 気管の吸気圧Pmが設定された吸気圧Pc以下でないと 判定されたときには、次の二次式(16) に基づいて吸入空気量Mcを算出する。

[0088]

Mc=a・(Pm)<sup>2</sup>+b・Pm+c ····(16) また、吸気圧Pcより高圧側の領域では、吸気管の吸気 圧Pmの二次式でなく、他の曲線により近似してもよい。

【0089】とのような内燃機関制御装置によれば、第一実施形態から第五実施形態までに係る内燃機関制御装 30置に対し、より正確に吸入空気量を算出するととが可能となる。

[0090]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、吸気管の吸気圧又は吸入空気量に応じ少なくとも二つの関係式に基づいて吸入空気量又は吸気圧を算出することにより、吸入空気量と吸気管の吸気圧の関係を実際の状態に近似することができ、吸入空気量又は吸気圧を正確に

算出することができる。また、吸入空気量又は吸気圧を 関係式に基づいて算出するため、マップ処理などと比較 して吸入空気量又は吸気圧の算出が簡易なものとなる。

【0091】また、第一関係式及び第二関係式が同一点を通るように設定するととにより、第一関係式及び第二関係式を特定する係数などを設定変更しても、第一関係式と第二関係式に係る直線の連続性が保たれ、内燃機関を適正に制御できる。とのため、設定変更などのメンテナンスが容易に行える。また、第一関係式と第二関係式の逆関数式を用いて吸入空気量に基づいて吸気圧を逆算し、吸気圧に基づいて吸入空気量を逆算するととが可能である。

【0092】また、第一関係式及び第二関係式を所定の傾きとし所定の同一点を通る式として設定すればよいので、設定データが少なくて済み、メモリ容量の低減及び計算負荷の低減が図れる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第一実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置 の説明図である。

【図2】図1の内燃機関制御装置の動作を示すフローチャートである。

【図3】図1の内燃機関制御装置の吸入空気量算出における吸気圧Pmと吸入空気量Mcの関係を示す図であ

【図4】バルブオーバーラップがある場合におけるバルブ上下流の圧力比と逆流量との関係を示す図である。

【図5】第二実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置の動作を 示すフローチャートである。

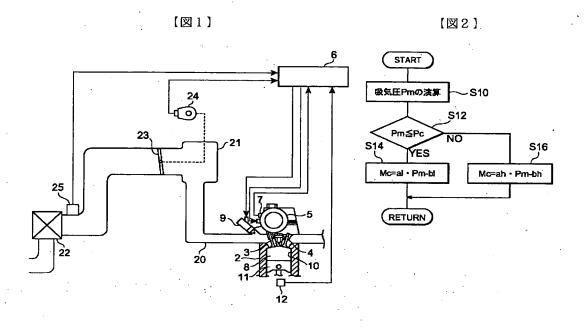
【図6】第二実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置の吸入空 気量算出における吸気圧Pmと吸入空気量Mcの関係を 示す図である。

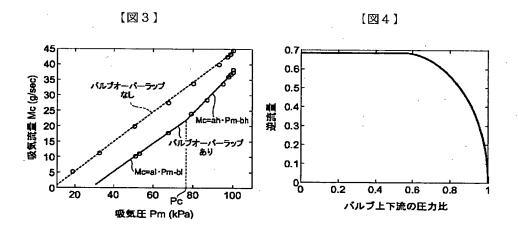
【図7】第二実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置における 第一関係式と第二関係式の連続性の説明図である。

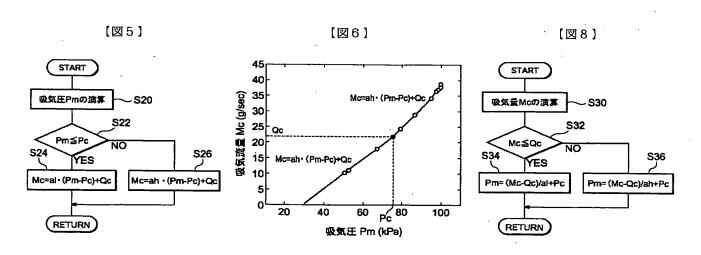
【図8】第三実施形態に係る内燃機関制御装置の動作を 示すフローチャートである。

【符号の説明】

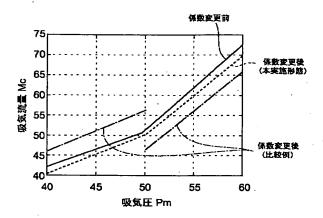
2…エンジン、3…吸気弁、4…排気弁、5…可変バルブタイミング機構(可変動弁機構)、6…ECU。







【図7】



#### フロントページの続き

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愛知県豊田市トヨタ町 1 番地 トヨタ自動 車株式会社内 Fターム(参考) 3G084 BA04 BA23 DA04 DA13 EA07

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FA11 FA38 FA39

3G092 AA01 AA11 AB02 BA01 BA02

DA03 EA08 EA11 EA23 EB10

EC06 FA06 HA01Z HA05Z

HA06Z HA13X HA13Z HE01Z

HE03Z HE04Z

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LA07 MA01 MA12 MA13 NA09

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PA01Z PA07Z PA11Z PE03Z

PE04Z PE10A

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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the internal combustion engine control unit which computes the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine A judgment means to judge whether the intake pressure of the inlet pipe connected to said internal combustion engine is below a predetermined intake pressure, Said inhalation air content is computed based on the first relational expression which is a linear expression of the intake pressure of said inlet pipe when it judges that the intake pressure of said inlet pipe is below a predetermined intake pressure with said judgment means. An operation means to compute said inhalation air content based on the second relational expression which is a linear expression of the intake pressure of said inlet pipe, and is a different inclination from said first relational expression when it judges that the intake pressure of said inlet pipe is not below a predetermined intake pressure with said judgment means, The internal combustion engine control unit characterized by preparation \*\*\*\*\*\*

[Claim 2] Said first relational expression and said second relational expression are an internal combustion engine control unit according to claim 1 characterized by being set up so that it may pass along the same point by the system of coordinates of said intake pressure and said inhalation air content with said predetermined intake pressure.

[Claim 3] In the internal combustion engine control unit which computes the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine A judgment means to judge whether the intake pressure of the inlet pipe connected to said internal combustion engine is below a predetermined intake pressure, When it judges that the intake pressure of said inlet pipe is below a predetermined intake pressure with said judgment means, said inhalation air content is computed based on the linear expression of the intake pressure of said inlet pipe. The internal combustion engine control unit characterized by having an operation means to compute said inhalation air content based on the formula more than secondary [ of the intake pressure of said inlet pipe ] when it judges that the intake pressure of said inlet pipe is not below a predetermined intake pressure with said judgment means.

[Claim 4] In the internal combustion engine control unit which computes the intake pressure of the inlet pipe connected to an internal combustion engine A judgment means to judge whether the inhalation air content inhaled by said internal combustion engine is below a predetermined inhalation air content, Said intake pressure is computed based on the first relational expression which is a linear expression of the inhalation air content inhaled by said internal combustion engine when it judges that the inhalation air content inhaled by said internal combustion engine with said judgment means is below a predetermined inhalation air content. An operation means to compute said intake pressure based on the second relational expression which is a linear expression of the inhalation air content inhaled by said internal combustion engine, and is a different inclination from said first relational expression when it judges that the inhalation air content inhaled by said internal combustion engine with said judgment means is not below a predetermined inhalation air content, The internal combustion engine control unit characterized by preparation \*\*\*\*\*\*

[Claim 5] Said first relational expression and said second relational expression are an internal combustion engine control unit according to claim 4 which carries out the description of being set up so that it may pass along the same point by the system of coordinates of said intake pressure and said inhalation air content by said predetermined inhalation air content.

[Claim 6] The internal combustion engine control unit according to claim 1 to 5 characterized by said internal combustion engine having a good fluctuation valve system.

[Translation done.]

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION .

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the internal combustion engine control unit which computes the air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the internal combustion engine of a car, in order to realize good Air Fuel Ratio Control, it is required to grasp the exact inspired air volume supplied in a gas column. Conventionally, as a thing which computes the inhalation air content of the air by which inhalation of air is carried out to an internal combustion engine and to compute, so that it may be indicated by JP,8-334050,A By transforming an equation of state [ in / for a pressure-of-induction-pipe force time amount differential value / an inlet pipe ] into a differential equation as a pressure-of-induction-pipe force function, and processing by approximating the function to a linear function and annealing it The pressure-of-induction-pipe force for every elapsed time after change of whenever [ throttle valve-opening ], and an engine rotational frequency is computed, and what searches for the computed pressure-of-induction-pipe force as an inlet-valve passage air content based on a linear expression is known ( drawing 3 of the official report concerned (B)).

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] With the equipment mentioned above, since the pressure-of-induction-pipe force and an inhalation air content are approximated by the linear expression in the whole region of the pressure-of-induction-pipe force, it becomes possible [ reducing the memory load and operation load of an arithmetic unit ].

[0004] However, there is a trouble that, as for a linear expression, it will include the error of extent which is the whole region since the correspondence relation between the actual pressure-of-induction-pipe force and an inhalation air content differs. In the internal combustion engine which had the good fluctuation valve system especially, the calculation error of an inhalation air content becomes large at the time of the overlap to which an inlet valve and an exhaust valve will be in a valve-opening condition at coincidence.

[0005] Moreover, in order to compute an inhalation air content correctly, it is possible to carry out map processing using the map about the pressure-of-induction-pipe force and an inhalation air content. However, an operation load will also become large, while the amount of data becomes large in this case and a big ROM capacity is needed.

[0006] Then, this invention is made in order to solve such a trouble, and it aims at offering the internal combustion engine control unit which can compute the air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine correctly and simply.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Namely, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention In the internal combustion engine control unit which computes the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine A judgment means to judge whether the intake pressure of the inlet pipe connected to an internal combustion engine is below a predetermined intake pressure, An inhalation air content is computed based on the first relational expression which is a linear expression of the intake pressure of an inlet pipe when it judges that the intake pressure of an inlet pipe is below a predetermined intake pressure with a judgment means. When it judges that the intake pressure of an inlet pipe is not below a predetermined intake pressure with a judgment means, it is characterized by having an operation means to compute an inhalation air content based on the second relational expression which is a linear expression of the intake pressure of an inlet pipe, and is a different inclination from the first relational expression. [0008] According to this invention, by computing an inhalation air content based on at least two relational expression according to the intake pressure of an inlet pipe, the relation of the intake pressure of an inhalation air content and an inlet pipe can be made to approximate to an actual condition, and an inhalation air content can be computed correctly. Moreover, in order to compute an inhalation air content based on relational expression, compared with the case where map-ize an intake pressure and relation of an inhalation air content will become simple.

[0009] Moreover, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention is characterized by setting up the first

relational expression and the second relational expression so that it may pass along the same point by the intake pressure and the intake pressure predetermined in the system of coordinates of an inhalation air content.

[0010] Since according to this invention it is set up as passed along the same point in the first relational expression and the second relational expression, the straight line which starts the first relational expression and the second relational expression in the system of coordinates of an intake pressure and an inhalation air content surely becomes continuously. For this reason, even if it makes a setting change of the multiplier which specifies the first relational expression and the second relational expression, the continuity of the straight line concerning the first relational expression and the second relational expression is maintained, and an internal combustion engine can be controlled proper. Moreover, it becomes possible to count an intake pressure backward based on an inhalation air content using the inverse function type of the first relational expression and the second relational expression.

[0011] Moreover, since what is necessary is just to set up as a formula which makes a predetermined inclination the first relational expression and the second relational expression, and passes along the same predetermined point, there is little setting data, it ends and reduction of memory space and reduction of a count load can be aimed at.

[0012] Moreover, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention is set to the internal combustion engine control unit which computes the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine. A judgment means to judge whether the intake pressure of the inlet pipe connected to an internal combustion engine is below a predetermined intake pressure, When it judges that the intake pressure of an inlet pipe is below a predetermined intake pressure with a judgment means, an inhalation air content is computed based on the linear expression of the intake pressure of an inlet pipe. When it judges that the intake pressure of an inlet pipe is not below a predetermined intake pressure with a judgment means, it is characterized by having an operation means to compute an inhalation air content based on the formula more than secondary [ of the intake pressure of an inlet pipe ].

[0013] According to this invention, it becomes possible more to compute an inhalation air content to accuracy.

[0014] Moreover, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention is set to the internal combustion engine control unit which computes the intake pressure of the inlet pipe connected to an internal combustion engine. A judgment means to judge whether the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine is below a predetermined inhalation air content, An intake pressure is computed based on the first relational expression which is a linear expression of the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine when it judges that the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine with a judgment means is below a predetermined inhalation air content. When it judges that the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine with a judgment means is not below a predetermined inhalation air content, it is characterized by having an operation means to compute an intake pressure based on the second relational expression which is a linear expression of the inhalation air content inhaled by the internal combustion engine, and is a different inclination from the first relational expression.

[0015] Moreover, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention carries out the description of being set up as passed along the same point in the first relational expression and the second relational expression by the predetermined inhalation air content by the system of coordinates of an intake pressure and an inhalation air content.

[0016] According to these invention, by computing an intake pressure based on at least two relational expression according to an inhalation air content, the relation of the intake pressure of an inhalation air content and an inlet pipe can be made to approximate to an actual condition, and an intake pressure can be computed correctly. Moreover, in order to compute an intake pressure based on relational expression, compared with the case where map-ize an intake pressure and relation of an inhalation air content, and they are processed, calculation of an intake pressure will become simple.

[0017] Moreover, the straight line which starts the first relational expression and the second relational expression in the system of coordinates of an intake pressure and an inhalation air content surely becomes continuously by setting up the first relational expression and the second relational expression so that it may pass along the same point. For this reason, even if it makes a setting change of the multiplier which specifies the first relational expression and the second relational expression, the continuity of the straight line concerning the first relational expression and the second relational expression is maintained, and an internal combustion engine can be controlled proper. Moreover, it also becomes possible to count an inhalation air content backward based on an intake pressure using the inverse function type of the first relational expression and the second relational expression.

[0018] Furthermore, since what is necessary is just to set up as a formula which makes a predetermined inclination the first relational expression and the second relational expression, and passes along the same predetermined point, there is little setting data, it ends and reduction of memory space and reduction of a count load can be aimed at.

[0019] Moreover, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention is characterized by an internal combustion engine having a good fluctuation valve system.

[0020] According to this invention, a predetermined intake pressure can be set up according to the valve train property of a good fluctuation valve system, and an inhalation air content can be correctly computed according to the valve train property of a good fluctuation valve system by computing an inhalation air content based on relational expression which is different in each set-up field of the high-tension side of an intake pressure, and the low-tension side. Moreover, a predetermined inhalation air content can be set up according to the valve train property of a good fluctuation valve system, and an intake pressure can be correctly computed according to the valve train property of a good fluctuation valve system by computing an intake pressure based on relational expression which is different in each field of few [ many and ] sides from the set-up inhalation air content.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained to a detail with reference to an accompanying drawing. In addition, in explanation of a drawing, the same sign is given to the same element, and the overlapping explanation is omitted.

(The first operation gestalt) The explanatory view of the internal combustion engine control unit applied to this operation gestalt at drawing 1 is shown.

[0022] As shown in this Fig., an internal combustion engine control device is equipment which computes the inhalation air content inhaled in the gas column of the engine 2 which is an internal combustion engine. The engine 2 set as the object of inhalation air content calculation is equipped with a good fluctuation valve system. For example, the engine 2 is equipped with the adjustable valve timing device 5 in which the closing motion timing of an inlet valve 3 and an exhaust valve 4 is changed, as a good fluctuation valve system. It connects with ECU6 electrically, and the adjustable valve timing device 5 operates based on the control signal outputted from ECU6, and outputs the detecting signal about valve timing to ECU6 through the detection sensors 7, such as a cam position sensor.

[0023] The crank position sensor 12 is formed in the engine 2. The crank position sensor 12 is a sensor which detects an engine speed, and it connects with ECU6 and it outputs the appearance signal for necropsy to ECU6.

[0024] The injector 9 which injects a fuel is formed in the combustion chamber 8 at the engine 2. An injector 9 is a fuel-injection means to supply a fuel to a combustion chamber 8, and is installed every cylinder 10 with which an engine 2 is equipped. The combustion chamber 8 is formed above the piston 11 arranged in the cylinder 10. The inlet valve 3 and the exhaust valve 4 are arranged in the upper part of a combustion chamber 8.

[0025] The intake manifold 20 is connected to the upstream of an inlet valve 3. The surge tank 21 is connected to the upstream of an intake manifold 20. An intake manifold 20 and a surge tank 21 constitute the inlet pipe connected to an engine 2. Furthermore, the air cleaner 22 is installed in the inhalation-of-air path of the upstream of a surge tank 21.

[0026] The throttle valve 23 is formed in the upper location of a surge tank 21. A throttle valve 23 operates based on the control signal of ECU6. The throttle opening of a throttle valve 23 is detected by the throttle position sensor 24, and is inputted into ECU6. [0027] The air flow meter 25 is formed in the down-stream location of an air cleaner 22. An air flow meter 25 is an inhalation air content detection means to detect an inhalation air content. The detecting signal of an air flow meter 25 is inputted into ECU6. [0028] ECU6 controls the whole equipment of the internal combustion engine control unit 10, and the computer containing CPU, ROM, and RAM is constituted as a subject. The various control routines which contain an inhalation air content calculation routine in ROM are memorized.

[0029] Next, actuation of the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt is explained.

[0030] Drawing 2 is a flow chart which shows actuation of an internal combustion engine control device.

[0031] Step S10 (it is only hereafter indicated as "S10".) of this Fig. Suppose that it is the same about other steps. The operation of the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is performed. The intake pressure Pm of this inlet pipe is calculated based on the inhalation air content which is the pressure-of-induction-pipe force of the throttle-valve 23 downstream in an inlet pipe, for example, is detected by the air flow meter 25.

[0032] Moreover, the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe may be calculated based on the throttle opening of a throttle valve 23.

Furthermore, the pressure sensor which carries out direct detection of the intake pressure to an inlet pipe is formed, the detecting signal of the pressure sensor is read, and it is good also as an intake pressure Pm.

[0033] And it shifts to S12 and it is judged whether it is below the predetermined intake pressure Pc by which the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is beforehand set as ECU6. The intake pressure Pc is set up according to the engine speed detected by the crank position sensor 12, the valve timing detected by the detection sensor 7 based on the valve train property of the adjustable valve timing device 5. For example, based on the valve train property of the adjustable valve timing device 5, an intake pressure Pc is small set up, when an engine speed is large, and when an engine speed is small, it is set up greatly.

[0034] In S12, when judged with it being below the intake pressure Pc to which the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe was set, it shifts to S14 and the inhalation air content Mc is computed based on the first following relational expression (1) which is a linear expression of the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe.

[0035] Mc=al-Pm-bl .... (1)

On the other hand, when judged with it not being below the intake pressure Pc to which the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe was set in S12, it shifts to S16 and the inhalation air content Mc is computed based on the second following relational expression (2) which is a linear expression of the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe, and is a different inclination from the first relational expression.

[0036] Mc=ah-Pm-bh .... (2)

Here, the intake pressure Pm in the operation of the inhalation air content Mc and the relation of the inhalation air content Mc to S14 and S16 are shown to drawing 3.

[0037] As a continuous line shows <u>drawing 3</u>, when the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is below the setting intake pressure Pc, inspired air volume Mc is computed based on the first relational expression (Mc=al-Pm-bl), and when the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is larger than the setting intake pressure Pc, inspired air volume Mc is computed based on the second relational expression (Mc=ah-Pm-bh).

[0038] At this time, the inclination all of the first relational expression and the inclination ah of the second relational expression are set as a mutually different value, for example, the inclination all of the first relational expression is set up smaller than the inclination ah of the second relational expression. Compared with the case where this computes inspired air volume for the whole region of an intake pressure only by one linear expression as the broken line of <u>drawing 3</u> shows, the inspired air volume near actual inspired air volume is computable.

[0039] Moreover, the inclination ah and Intercept bh of inclination al of the first relational expression, Intercept bl, and the second relational expression are a parameter depending on the valve timing and the engine speed of the adjustable valve timing device 5. The inclination al of the first relational expression is set up smaller, and the inclination ah of the second relational expression is more greatly set up as the condition (valve overlap) that the inclination al of the first relational expression and the inclination ah of the second relational expression were set as a different value according to the condition of the valve timing of the adjustable valve timing device 5, for example, the inlet valve 3 and the exhaust valve 4 opened to coincidence becomes long. It becomes computable [ the inspired air volume near actual inspired air volume ] by this.

[0040] Moreover, when the adjustable valve timing device 5 can carry out adjustable [ of a phase and the amount of lifts ], according to those phases and the amount of lifts, the inclination ah and Intercept bh of inclination al of the first relational expression, Intercept bl, and the second relational expression are set up.

[0041] By the way, in drawing 3, when an inlet valve 3 and an exhaust valve 4 will not be in the condition of having opened at coincidence, at the time of the drive of an engine 2, as a broken line shows, it is possible to calculate the whole region of the intake pressure of an inlet pipe for the inhalation air content Mc in one straight line, i.e., one linear expression, (when you have no valve overlap).

[0042] That is, when computing the air content in the cylinder of an engine 2 using equation of state P-V=M-R-T, since the cylinder internal pressure P of the moment the inlet valve 3 closed becomes almost equal to the pressure-of-induction-pipe force, the pressure-of-induction-pipe force can be substituted as a pressure P, and the air content M in V, then a cylinder can be computed for cylinder capacity when an inlet valve 3 closes. Although a burnt-gas component is also contained in a cylinder in that case, when the timing which an exhaust valve 4 closes is set constant, it is possible that the amount of burnt gases is also almost fixed. For this reason, the inhalation air content mc in a cylinder (new temper) can be approximated in a straight line as a linear expression of an intake pressure Pm by the following formula (3).

[0043] mc=A-Pm-B .... (3)

At this time, A is set up based on V/(R-T), and B is set up based on the amount of burnt gases. In addition, R is a gas constant and T is temperature.

[0044] However, since the back flow to an inspired air flow path from the exhaust side of a cylinder arises when there is a valve overlap, the amounts of burnt gases which the condition of a valve overlap responds and remain in a cylinder to the pressure-of-induction-pipe force differ. Therefore, in an approximate expression like a formula (3), an inhalation air content cannot compute correctly.

[0045] A reflux flow to the inlet pipe out of a cylinder when an inlet valve 3 opens is determined by the difference of cylinder internal pressure and the pressure-of-induction-pipe force.

[0046] The relation of the pressure ratio and reflux flow in the vertical style of an inlet valve 4 is shown in drawing 4. If a bulb vertical fluid pressure force ratio (cylinder internal pressure of the pressure-of-induction-pipe force / downstream of the upstream) becomes small as shown in this Fig., a reflux flow will also increase. For this reason, according to change of the pressure-of-induction-pipe force, change will be produced in an inhalation air content.

[0047] moreover, if the pressure ratio of a bulb vertical style becomes smaller than a fixed pressure ratio, a reflux flow will serve as about 1 law, and the relation between the pressure ratio of a bulb vertical style and a reflux flow will change. This will be considered based on hardly changing, if the volume in a cylinder carries out integral processing of the passage air content of an inlet valve 3 since [small] pressure variation is early compared with an inlet pipe etc. even if a pressure ratio changes. Therefore, since an inhalation air content changes with whether it is below a pressure with the fixed pressure-of-induction-pipe force, in order to compute an inhalation air content correctly, it is necessary to use the formula from which the pressure-of-induction-pipe force differs by whether it is below a fixed pressure.

[0048] Moreover, when there is a valve overlap, cylinder capacity changes according to valve timing. Thereby, since an inhalation air content changes, in an approximate expression like a formula (3), an inhalation air content cannot compute correctly. In this case, it becomes computable [ an exact inhalation air content ] by setting up suitably the parameters al, bl, ah, and bh in the formula (1) mentioned above and (2) according to an engine speed or valve timing.

[0049] As mentioned above, according to the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt, by computing the inhalation air content Mc based on two relational expression (1) and (2) according to the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe, the

relation of the intake pressure of an inhalation air content and an inlet pipe can be made to approximate to an actual condition, and an inhalation air content can be computed correctly. Especially, the predetermined intake pressure Pc is set up according to the valve train property of the adjustable valve timing device 5, and the exact inhalation air content according to the valve train property of a good fluctuation valve system can be computed by computing an inhalation air content based on relational expression which is different in each set-up field of the high-tension side of an intake pressure Pc, and the low-tension side.

[0050] Moreover, in order to compute an inhalation air content based on relational expression, as compared with map processing etc., calculation of an inhalation air content will become simple. For example, in the internal combustion engine control device concerning this operation gestalt, if the parameters al and bl of the first relational expression, the parameters ah and bh of the second relational expression, and the setting intake pressure Pc are set up in a certain engine speed and valve timing, an inhalation air content is computable. For this reason, compared with the pressure-of-induction-pipe force and the map processing using the map about an inhalation air content, the amount of data which should be stored can decrease sharply. Moreover, since the formula for inhalation air content calculation is a linear expression, an operation will also become easy and reduction of an operation load can also be aimed at. [0051] It is very useful when applying to the engine which performs engine control of a torque demand method especially. (The second operation gestalt) The internal combustion engine control unit applied to the second operation gestalt next is explained. [0052] Although the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt is constituted almost like the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the first operation gestalt, they differ at the point using an above-mentioned formula (1) and relational expression other than (2) as the first relational expression which computes an inhalation air content, and the second relational expression.

[0053] The flow chart about actuation of the internal combustion engine control device applied to this operation gestalt at <u>drawing 5</u> is shown. In addition, the hard configuration of the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt is carried out like the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the first operation gestalt shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

[0054] As shown in S20 of drawing 5, the operation of the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is performed. The operation of this intake pressure Pm is performed based on the inhalation air content which is performed like R> 2 drawing 2 S10, for example, is detected by the air flow meter 25. Moreover, the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe may be calculated based on the throttle opening of a throttle valve 23. Furthermore, the pressure sensor which carries out direct detection of the intake pressure to an inlet pipe is formed, the detecting signal of the pressure sensor is read, and it is good also as an intake pressure Pm.

[0055] And it shifts to S22 and it is judged whether it is below the predetermined intake pressure Pc by which the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is beforehand set as ECU6. The intake pressure Pc is set up according to the engine speed detected by the crank position sensor 12, the valve timing detected by the detection sensor 7 based on the valve train property of the adjustable valve timing device 5. For example, based on the valve train property of the adjustable valve timing device 5, an intake pressure Pc is small set up, when an engine speed is large, and when an engine speed is small, it is set up greatly.

[0056] In S22, when judged with it being below the intake pressure Pc to which the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe was set, it shifts to S24 and the inhalation air content Mc is computed based on the first following relational expression (4) which is a linear expression of the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe.

[0057] Mc=al and (Pm-Pc) +Qc .... (4)

On the other hand, when judged with it not being below the intake pressure Pc to which the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe was set in S22, it shifts to S26 and the inhalation air content Mc is computed based on the second following relational expression (5) which is a linear expression of the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe, and is a different inclination from the first relational expression. [0058]

Mc=ah and (Pm-Pc) +Qc .... (5)

Here, the intake pressure Pm in the operation of the inhalation air content Mc and the relation of the inhalation air content Mc to S24 and S26 are shown to  $\frac{drawing 6}{drawing 6}$ .

[0059] As shown in drawing  $\bar{6}$ , when the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is below the setting intake pressure Pc, inspired air volume Mc is computed based on the first relational expression (Mc=al and (Pm-Pc) +Qc), and when the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe is larger than the setting intake pressure Pc, inspired air volume Mc is computed based on the second relational expression (Mc=ah and (Pm-Pc) +Qc).

[0060] The first relational expression and the second relational expression are set up so that it may pass along the same point by the system of coordinates of an intake pressure Pm and the inhalation air content Mc with an intake pressure Pc. For example, in the system of coordinates of an intake pressure Pm and the inhalation air content Mc, the first relational expression and the second relational expression are set up so that each straight line concerning the first relational expression and the second relational expression may pass along the same point (Pc, Qc).

[0061] A value with the same multipliers Pc and Qc in the first relational expression and the second relational expression is used. On the other hand, the multipliers al and ah of the inclination in the first relational expression and the second relational expression are set as a mutually different value, for example, the inclination al of the first relational expression is set up smaller than the inclination ah of the second relational expression.

[0062] As mentioned above, according to the internal combustion engine control concerning this operation gestalt, the straight line which starts the first relational expression and the second relational expression in the system of coordinates of an intake pressure Pm and the inhalation air content Mc surely becomes continuously by setting up the first relational expression and the second relational expression so that it may pass along the same point (Pc, Qc) by the predetermined intake pressure Pc. For this reason, even if it makes a setting change of the multipliers al, ah, Pc, and Qc of the first relational expression and the second relational expression, the continuity of the straight line concerning the first relational expression and the second relational expression is maintained. Therefore, a proper inhalation air content can be computed and proper engine control is attained.

[0063] For example, the first relational expression is expressed like the following formula (6), and when the first relational expression and the second relational expression are set up using [al] Qc as 50.4 for 0.9 and ah using 2.1 and Pc as 49.5, as shown in the following (7), the second relational expression is expressed.

[0064]

Mc=0.9 (Pm-49.5), +50.4 (Pm<=49.5) - (6) Mc=2.1 (Pm-49.5), +50.4 (Pm>49.5) -- (7)

And the straight line concerning the first relational expression of a formula (6) and the second relational expression of a formula (7) becomes the continuous thing as the continuous line of <u>drawing 7</u> shows.

[0065] If below decimal point is rounded off, respectively and a setting change is made here about the multipliers al (0.9), ah (2.1), Pc (49.5), and Qc (50.4) in the first relational expression of a formula (6), and the second relational expression of a formula (7), the first

relational expression of a formula (6) will turn into the following formula (8), and the second relational expression of a formula (7) will turn into the following formula (9).

[0066]

Mc=1 (Pm-50), +50 (Pm<=50) -- (8)

Mc=2 (Pm-50), +50 (Pm>50) - (9)

The straight line concerning the first relational expression of this formula (8) and the second relational expression of a formula (9) becomes what carried out fashion continuation as shown by the broken line of <u>drawing 7</u>, and the continuity of two straight lines is maintained. Therefore, a suitable inhalation air content can be computed and engine control is attained with a good air-fuel ratio. [0067] On the other hand, as shown in the following formula (10) and (11), when a formula (6) and (7) are transformed and the first relational expression and the second relational expression are set up as an inclination and a multiplier of only an intercept, the first relational expression and the second relational expression are expressed.

Mc=0.9 and Pm+5.85 (Pm<=49.5) -- (10)

Mc=2.1 and Pm-53.55 (Pm>49.5) - (11)

If below decimal point is rounded off about an inclination multiplier and an intercept multiplier, a formula (10) and (11) will be set to the following formula (12) and (13).

[0069]

Mc=1 and Pm+6 (Pm<=50) -- (12)

Mc=2 and Pm-54 (Pm>50) - (13)

And the straight line concerning the first relational expression of this formula (12) and the second relational expression of a formula (13) becomes what has an inhalation air content discontinuous on the boundary of Pm=50, as shown by the alternate long and short dash line of <u>drawing 7</u>. In this case, there is a possibility it not only worsens an air-fuel ratio by changing to discontinuity, but that an inhalation air content may cause aggravation of drivability. For this reason, it is necessary to make a change of each multiplier in consideration of the whole multiplier, and a maintenance etc. becomes complicated.

[0070] Moreover, according to the internal combustion engine control concerning this operation gestalt, it is also possible to count an intake pressure backward based on an inhalation air content using the inverse function type of the first relational expression and the second relational expression. That is, since an intake pressure Pm and the inhalation air content Mc serve as relation which followed one to one by connecting an intake pressure Pm and the inhalation air content Mc with the first relational expression and the second relational expression, based on an inhalation air content, an intake pressure can be counted backward.

[0071] Moreover, since what is necessary is just to set up as a formula which makes a predetermined inclination the first relational expression and the second relational expression, and passes along the same predetermined point, there is little setting data, it ends and reduction of memory space and reduction of a count load can be aimed at. For example, in the internal combustion engine control device concerning this operation gestalt, that what is necessary is just to set up four multiplier data, Pc, Qc, al, and ah, as a map for every engine speed and valve timing, since the number of data decreases, reduction of memory space and reduction of a count load can be aimed at.

(The third operation gestalt) The internal combustion engine control unit applied to the third operation gestalt next is explained. [0072] The internal combustion engine control device concerning this operation gestalt is equipment which computes the intake pressure of the inlet pipe of an engine 2. The hard configuration of the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt is carried out like the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the first operation gestalt shown in drawing

[0073] The flow chart about actuation of the internal combustion engine control device applied to this operation gestalt at drawing 8 is shown.

[0074] As shown in S30 of <u>drawing 8</u>, the operation of the inhalation air content Mc inhaled by the engine 2 is performed. The operation of this inhalation air content Mc is performed by setting up target inspired air volume for example, based on accelerator opening. Moreover, it may calculate based on fuel oil consumption and an air-fuel ratio.

[0075] And it shifts to S32 and it is judged whether the inhalation air content Mc inhaled by the engine 2 is below the predetermined inhalation air content Qc beforehand set as ECU6. The inhalation air content Qc is set up according to the engine speed detected by the crank position sensor 12, the valve timing detected by the detection sensor 7 based on the valve train property of the adjustable valve timing device 5.

[0076] In S32, when judged with it being below the inhalation air content Qc to which the inhalation air content Mc was set, it shifts to S34 and an intake pressure Pm is computed based on the first following relational expression (14) which is a linear expression of the inhalation air content Mc.

[0077]

Pm=(Mc-Qc)/al+Pc .... (14)

On the other hand, when judged with the inhalation air content Mc not being below the inhalation air content Qc in S32, it shifts to S36 and an intake pressure Pm is computed based on the second following relational expression (15) which is a linear expression of the inhalation air content Mc, and is a different inclination from the first relational expression.

[0078]

Pm=(Mc-Qc)/ah+Pc .... (15)

As mentioned above, since according to the internal combustion engine control concerning this operation gestalt the first relational expression and the second relational expression are set up so that it may pass along the same point by the predetermined inhalation air content Qc, the straight line which starts the first relational expression and the second relational expression in the system of coordinates of an intake pressure Pm and the inhalation air content Mc surely becomes continuously. For this reason, even if it makes a setting change of the multipliers al, ah, Pc, and Qc of the first relational expression and the second relational expression, the continuity of the straight line concerning the first relational expression and the second relational expression is maintained. Therefore, the proper intake pressure Pm can be computed and proper engine control is attained.

[0079] Moreover, since what is necessary is just to set up as a formula which makes a predetermined inclination the first relational expression and the second relational expression, and passes along the same predetermined point, there is little setting data, it ends and reduction of memory space and reduction of a count load can be aimed at. For example, in the internal combustion engine control device concerning this operation gestalt, that what is necessary is just to set up four multiplier data, Pc, Qc, al, and ah, as a map for every engine speed and valve timing, since the number of data decreases, reduction of memory space and reduction of a count load can be aimed at.

(The fourth operation gestalt) The internal combustion engine control unit applied to the fourth operation gestalt next is explained.

[0080] Although the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the first operation gestalt and the second operation gestalt explained the case where an inhalation air content was computed using two linear expressions, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention is not restricted to such a thing.

[0081] The internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt sets up two or more intake pressures in the whole region of the pressure-of-induction-pipe force, and computes an inhalation air content for the intake-pressure field between those setting intake pressures using three or more separate linear expressions.

[0082] According to such an internal combustion engine control unit, it becomes possible to the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the first operation gestalt to compute an inhalation air content to accuracy more.

(The fifth operation gestalt) The internal combustion engine control unit applied to the fifth operation gestalt next is explained. [0083] Although the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the third operation gestalt explained the case where an intake pressure was computed using two linear expressions, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention is not restricted to such a thing.

[0084] The internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt sets up two or more inhalation air contents in the whole region of an inhalation air content, and computes an intake pressure for the field between those setting inhalation air contents using three or more separate linear expressions.

[0085] According to such an internal combustion engine control unit, it becomes possible to the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the third operation gestalt to compute an intake pressure to accuracy more.

(The sixth operation gestalt) The internal combustion engine control unit applied to the sixth operation gestalt next is explained. [0086] Although the internal combustion engine control unit applied by the fifth operation gestalt from the first operation gestalt explained the case where an inhalation air content or an intake pressure was computed using a linear expression, the internal combustion engine control unit concerning this invention is not restricted to such a thing.

[0087] The internal combustion engine control unit concerning this operation gestalt computes an inhalation air content or an intake pressure using curves, such as a linear expression and a quadratic. For example, when judged with it being below the intake pressure Pc to which the fixed intake pressure Pc was set and the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe was set, the inhalation air content Mc is computed based on the first above-mentioned relational expression (1). On the other hand, when judged with it not being below the intake pressure Pc to which the intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe was set, the inhalation air content Mc is computed based on the following quadratic (16).

[8800]

Mc=a and (Pm)2+b-Pm+c .... (16)

Moreover, in the field of the high-tension side, you may approximate from an intake pressure Pc with not a quadratic but other curves of an intake pressure Pm of an inlet pipe.

[0089] According to such an internal combustion engine control unit, it becomes possible from the first operation gestalt to compute an inhalation air content to accuracy more to the internal combustion engine control unit applied by the fifth operation gestalt. [0090]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, by computing an inhalation air content or an intake pressure based on at least two relational expression according to the intake pressure or inhalation air content of an inlet pipe, the relation of the intake pressure of an inhalation air content and an inlet pipe can be approximated to an actual condition, and an inhalation air content or an intake pressure can be computed correctly. Moreover, in order to compute an inhalation air content or an intake pressure based on relational expression, as compared with map processing etc., calculation of an inhalation air content or an intake pressure will become simple.

[0091] Moreover, even if it makes a setting change of the multiplier which specifies the first relational expression and the second relational expression by setting up as passed along the same point in the first relational expression and the second relational expression, the continuity of the straight line concerning the first relational expression and the second relational expression is maintained, and an internal combustion engine can be controlled proper. For this reason, setting modification etc. is easily maintainable. Moreover, it is possible to count an intake pressure backward based on an inhalation air content using the inverse function type of the first relational expression and the second relational expression, and to count an inhalation air content backward based on an intake pressure.

[0092] Moreover, since what is necessary is just to set up as a formula which makes a predetermined inclination the first relational expression and the second relational expression, and passes along the same predetermined point, there is little setting data, it ends and reduction of memory space and reduction of a count load can be aimed at.

[Translation done.]

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#### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Drawing 1] It is the explanatory view of the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the first operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the flow chart which shows actuation of the internal combustion engine control device of drawing 1.

Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the intake pressure Pm in inhalation air content calculation of the internal combustion engine control unit of drawing 1, and the relation of the inhalation air content Mc.

Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the relation of the pressure ratio of a bulb vertical style and reflux flow in the case of being about a valve overlap.

[Drawing 5] It is the flow chart which shows actuation of the internal combustion engine control device concerning the second operation gestalt.

Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the intake pressure Pm in inhalation air content calculation of the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the second operation gestalt, and the relation of the inhalation air content Mc.

[Drawing 7] It is the explanatory view of the continuity of the first relational expression and the second relational expression in the internal combustion engine control unit concerning the second operation gestalt.

[Drawing 8] It is the flow chart which shows actuation of the internal combustion engine control device concerning the third operation gestalt.

[Description of Notations]

2 [ -- An adjustable valve timing device (good fluctuation valve system) 6 / -- ECU. ] -- An engine, 3 -- An inlet valve, 4 -- An exhaust valve, 5

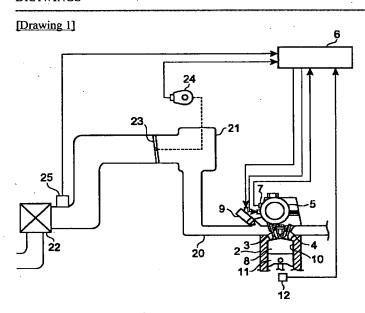
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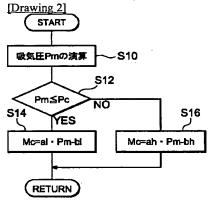
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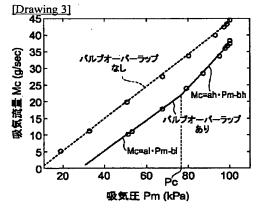
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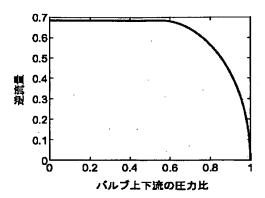
#### **DRAWINGS**

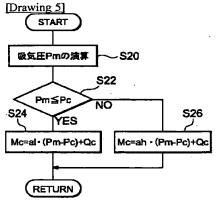


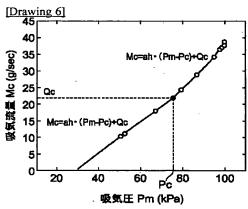


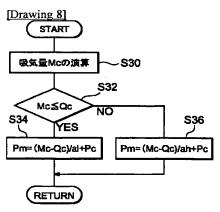


[Drawing 4]

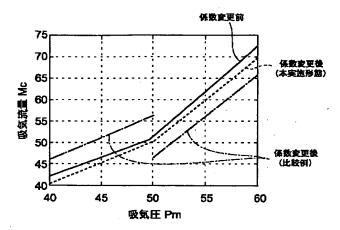








[Drawing 7]



[Translation done.]

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